An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Redrafted Bill Will Not Give Power To Deport, Revoke Nationality

OTTAWA—Subsection 1 (g) of the Emergency Powers bill (Bill 15) intended to "give the government authority over the matter of entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality" has been dropped from the redrafted version.

The original bill which came in for criticism as too far reaching both from opposition members and provincial premiers had been withdrawn for revision.

As now amended the bill will provide that it comes into force on Jan. 1 and "on and after that day the war against Germany and Japan shall for purposes of the War Measures act be deemed no longer to exist," the Canadian Press reported. The original bill did not set a specific date for the official end of war.

Under the War Measures act the government was empowered to take action in the interests of the war effort which would normally require passage of acts of parliament or the provincial legislature. The Emergency Powers bill is designed to continue those powers insofar as they are necessary for the transition period.

As redrafted the bill sets out a list of five purposes in place of a list of eight subjects (including 1(g)) concerning which it could make regulations in the original bill. The new clauses are:

(a) Providing for and maintaining the armed forces of Canada during the occupation of enemy territory and demobilization and providing for the rehabilitation of members thereof.

(b) Facilitating the readjustment of industry and commerce to the requirements of the community in time of peace.

(c) Maintaining and controlling and regulating supplies and services, prices, transportation, use and occupation of property, rentals, employment or salaries and wages to ensure economic stability and an orderly transition to conditions of peace.

(d) Assisting the relief of suffering and the restoration and distribution of essential supplies and services in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in foreign countries that are in grave distress as a result of the war, or

(e) Continuing and discontinuing in an orderly manner as the emergency permits, measures adopted during and by reason of the war.

Few Affected by Change in Policy

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—The news of government's decision to review the cases of Canadian-born persons who cancelled repatriation requests is received with very limited enthusiasm by people in the repatriation centres.

Actually, only a few will be made exempt from deportation under the new ruling, since even among the Canadian-born who applied for cancellations, many will be unable to remain in Canada (for family reasons) if their parents are deported.

From estimates based on people in the Slocan Valley, it appears that most of the 3,503 children under 16, who can be classed as Canadian-born, are attached to parents who are Japanese nationals or naturalized citizens and are slated for deportation.

Of the 2,460 Canadian-born above the age of 16, not all can remain in Canada if their parents are forced to leave.

Thus the effect of the modification in the repatriation policy would be small.

Many Groups Acted Against Bill 15

With the rights of citizenship seriously at stake, nation-wide attention was focussed on Bill 15, [illegible] sec. 3 for the past several weeks with civil-liberties unions, the press, organizations and the public vigorously protesting the proposed passage of the measure.

Also very active have been various Nisei organizations across Canada. The Southern Alberta Youth Council, embracing all evacuees in Alberta, recently forwarded a petition to the government requesting deletion of clause g. Nisei Youth groups in various southern Ontario centres were [illegible] active.

The Sheaf, University of Saskatchewan newspaper, issued an [illegible] of their regular publication on Nov. 29, dealing only with the [illegible] and facts of Bill 15. [illegible] thousand copies [illegible] to people in Regina and Saskatoon.

Will Take Japanese --Saskatchewan Govt.

REGINA, Sask.—(From BUP dispatch)—The Saskatchewan government has advised the federal authorities of its willingness to allow a "fair share" of Canadian Japanese now in the province to remain where they are, Premier T. C. Douglas announced in Regina on December 4.

"I believe we are the only provincial government to indicate this willingness to accept a number of displaced Japanese nationals or Canadian-born Japanese within its own province," the Saskatchewan premier said.

"In our opinion," he added, "the federal government has no right to deport Japanese nationals or Canadian-born Japanese provided they have committed no act of treason."

LANGUAGE SCHOOL MOVING AGAIN

OTTAWA—The Army will once more move its location of the Japanese Language School where a number of Nisels and selected personnel are training, according to the Vancouver Sun.

The report stated that the school may be moved to Vernon, B.C., or to Kingston, Ont., and that in any event, is to be moved away from the Pacific Coast.

"Flt. Lt. James Sinclair (Lib. North Vancouver), who doesn't want any Japanese school of any kind in his riding, not even if the students are being trained to assist the British Army, has prevailed on the Army to move it," the report said.

"Ironically enough, it was Flt. Lt. Sinclair's father, J. G. Sinclair, former school principal, who requested Army authorities to move the school out of Vancouver. His complaint carried weight and it was moved from Vancouver Technical School to West Vancouver."

Oyama to Clear Evacs By Next September

OYAMA, B.C.—Some 80 evacuees, including 20 persons who signed for repatriation, will be expected to move out of this district before September of next year.

Oyama will be following the example set by Kelowna in evicting all former evacuees from the Pacific Coast.

Welfare Council Urges Citizenship for Niseis

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Welfare council announced Tuesday, Dec. 4, its board of governors has sent to Prime Minister King a resolution urging the government to recognize the citizenship of Canadians of Japanese origin and grant them their full rights.

The resolution, endorsed by the council board, expressed the belief denial of such rights had led to the decision of many Japanese to return to Japan and said the government should be asked to seek ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces.

Winnipeg Evacuees Hold Mass Meeting to Protest Repatriation; Defence Committee Approved

WINNIPEG, Man.—"There is no law in Canada under which the government can deport, against their will, legal residents of this country who have committed no crime, and who have not been guilty of any acts of disloyalty, whether they are aliens, naturalized Canadians, or Canadian-born,"

Kasey Oyama, editor of The New Canadian, told a mass meeting of over one hundred evacuees, many from out of town, who gathered to protest the repatriation policy announced by the minister of labor, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

The mass meeting, held at the Manor Hall, on December 2, gave unanimous approval to the formation of a Defence Committee with the immediate purpose of securing a hearing for all persons who had signed documents requesting repatriation to Japan and had later cancelled those requests.

According to the policy announced by the labor minister, naturalized persons who applied for cancellations after September 2, and all Japanese nationals, regardless of when cancellations were requested, are classed as disloyal people and marked for deportation without further examination if they had signed repatriation documents.

Mr. Oyama believed there were many reasons—economic reasons, family reasons, misunderstanding, fear—which accounted for so many asking for repatriation earlier in the year.

"In most cases there is no question of disloyalty involved. If there is any question, it seems to be in the legality of the method by which these people were persuaded and in some cases, virtually forced into signing those documents.

"If any of them are found to be disloyal," he added, "then they should certainly be deported, but we have every right as people in a democratic country to ask the government to review each case. If the government refuses to grant that privilege, then we must fight for it through the courts."

Mr. S. Sato spoke in Japanese to the older evacuees, and explained the purpose for which the Defence Committee had been set up. George Sasaki and R. Tachibana acted as chairmen.

Questions from the floor indicated that several who had signed repatriation documents with no intention of going to Japan had not yet applied for cancellations. These people were urged to consult the committee members immediately.

Six persons approved to carry on the work of the Defence Committee were: R. Tachibana, S. Sato, T. Umezuki, Miss Yoshio Hikida, George Sasaki and K. Oyama. Other names were to be added if necessary.

Duties of the Defence Committee were discussed and the following actions were decided upon:

1. Study the situation in Manitoba and to make certain that all persons who wish to remain in Canada had sent in their cancellations.

2. Raise funds immediately in preparation for the appeal to the courts.

3. Seek to safeguard the citizenship status of children under 16 who must accompany parents to Japan, and who under the present policy will have their citizenship revoked automatically when they leave Canada.

4. Contact organizations in other parts of Canada in order that the protest action may be coordinated.

5. Seek a fair handling of the repatriation process regarding properties of repatriates, etc.

LONG RANGE PROGRAM

Although above steps were recognized as emergency measures, the Committee was asked to work for the citizenship rights of Japanese Canadians, removal of restriction on evacuees, seek indemnity for losses sustained during evacuation.

To Defend Civil Rights

Toronto Evacuees Plan to Raise $10,000 to Fight Deportation

TORONTO, Ont.—A plan to raise $10,000 defense fund from evacuees across Canada to safeguard the civil rights of Canadian Japanese, and particularly to prevent the arbitrary deportation of people who had requested repatriation and had later cancelled their requests, will be proposed at the mass meeting of Issei (first generation Japanese) and Niseis at the Church of All Nations on December 9.

The money-raising scheme was worked out by a Kyokai [illegible] subcommittee on finance provides for a contribution of $2.00 per person minimum from each evacuee holding a job.

Represented on the Finance Subcommittee are T. Kameoka, B. Hisaoka, R. Nobeoka, S. Sasaki, R. Hagino, O. Onishi, S. Kadonaga, T. [illegible], S. Shimada, [illegible] Ozawa, and Peter Yamada.

It is recognized by the committee that if the government [illegible] in [illegible] several [illegible] persons [illegible] wish to be deported, without any attempt made to prove their disloyalty, [illegible] of the [illegible] those who did not wish repatriation [illegible] from the [illegible] of repatriation.

It is also recognized [illegible] reasons exist for the continuation of many [illegible] restrictions on the evacuees.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS

A preliminary meeting was held on November 2[illegible] at the Church of All Nations when 15 members of the Kyokai [illegible] Committee met the representatives of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy—Kinzie Tanaka, Kunio Hidaka, Roy Shinobu and Peter Yamada.

(Continued to Page 7)

Second Group of 2800 Repatriates Slated to Leave U.S. December 7

[illegible], Calif.—The second [illegible] 2800 Japanese repatriates [illegible] expected to leave the [illegible] States from Seattle on or [illegible] 7, the U.S. Department [illegible] informed Ernest Best, [illegible] director of the Tule Lake [illegible] Camp, on Nov. 16.

[illegible] for departure on this [illegible] ship are people who [illegible] voluntary repatriation, [illegible] who renounced U.S. citizenship, and families of these people. [illegible]-born minors who accompany [illegible] parents to Japan will be allowed to retain their citizenship, and may return at a later date.

About 2000 persons from Tule Lake are expected to sail on this ship.

FIRST GROUP SAILS

The first group, including 151 men, women and children of the Japanese diplomatic corps taken in Europe, and 1500 men detained in the U.S. as alien enemies, left two weeks ago and have probably reached Yokohama where they were headed.

Of the 1500 men on that vessel the majority are U.S.-born Nisei who renounced their citizenship according to the Justice Department announcement. They left voluntarily. Four hundred and twenty-eight were from Tule Lake, 900 from Santa Fe, N.M., and 176 from Ft. Lincoln, N.D.

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Eastern Evacuees Protest Unjust Deportation

Although the government has apparently failed in its efforts to push through a measure, contained in subsection 1(g) of the Emergency Powers bill, which would have extended its authority to the matter of deportation and revocation of nationality, the imminent danger of deportation faced by the 10,000 persons who signified their desire to go to Japan is far from over.

The government has modified its original repatriation plan in the case of the Canadian-born, but only a very small section of the 10,000 will be able to benefit by the modification. The government has announced its intention of proceeding with the deportation of others, which will include some 8,000 persons, Japanese nationals, naturalized persons, and their under-age children.

The legal grounds on which the government proposes to pursue its repatriation policy is uncertain indeed when, because of opposition, it decides to go ahead without the authorization (to deport and to revoke nationality) which was once believed necessary.

There are indications that an attempt to carry out the repatriation policy, despite the modification, will meet strong opposition; that opposition will be based on the argument that the aliens and naturalized Canadians who now face deportation have not been found disloyal, and the government, although charging them with disloyalty, is making no attempt to prove it or even to make investigations.

Latest reports indicate that the growing opposition to the repatriation is coming most strongly from evacuees in Toronto and Winnipeg areas. It is significant that there should be this opposition from people who did not sign the repatriation documents and are therefore not under immediate threat of deportation. In the case of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy which is in the forefront of the agitation, not one of its 100-odd members are signed up for repatriation. There are several reasons for this development.

The evacuees east of the Rockies have shared, with those now classed as "repatriates," the same anxiety and what seemed unduly harsh treatments at the time of evacuation. They have shared the same moments of discouragement, and some, no doubt, the same uncertainty at the time of the repatriation survey. They are in the best position to judge the processes by which 10,000 persons were influenced to sign for repatriation. They know that there would be injustice if the present repatriation policy were carried out.

There are personal reasons, too. Many young Japanese Canadians who "co-operated" with the government by leaving their parents to come east now find that their parents back in British Columbia are signed up for repatriation. We are told that some of them feel, with a touch of regret, that had they remained in British Columbia, they could have persuaded their parents not to sign.

In a few exceptional cases, Niseis who enlisted in the Canadian army have found out that their parents had signed for repatriation and are among those now seeking cancellation.

There is another and perhaps a more important reason behind the present agitation. There is a feeling among the evacuees that an arbitrary and unjust deportation of several thousand persons of Japanese descent is an immediate threat to the rights of all persons of Japanese ancestry, including those who have not signed for repatriation. If the government succeeds in carrying out the present deportation plans, it would not be a difficult matter for the government to proceed with the deportation of other groups of evacuees still remaining in British Columbia, nationals and naturalized persons in particular, who can be charged with refusal to "co-operate" with the government in the matter of dispersal policy. After that, the evacuees who have moved east of the Rockies who must also appear before the loyalty tribunal have no guarantee that charges of similar nature will not be [illegible] against them to declare them disloyal. If the government can deal unjustly with one section of the evacuees, it can deal unjustly with the others.

The evacuees in Eastern Canada believe, with good sense, that the safeguarding of their own welfare, and the struggle to achieve recognition of their civil rights go in with the defence of the naturalized Canadians and Japan[illegible] who are now faced with arbitrary and unjust deportation.

A Matter of Personal Judgment

At the mass meeting of evacuees in Winnipeg [illegible] several [illegible] meeting [illegible] of going to Japan [illegible]

[illegible] Undoubtedly [illegible] informed people [illegible] wish to [illegible]

tion requests have made applications in writing to the R.C.M.P. Those seeking information in connection with the repatriation may write to the newly organized Defence Committee, 442 Talbot Avenue, Winnipeg.

It should be noted, however, that a decision to go to Japan or remain in Canada is a matter of personal judgment, and it would be foolish to attempt to influence the decision of others.

There are people who requested repatriation and who have every intention of going to Japan. Every aid should be extended to these people so that their repatriation may be effected smoothly and according to the conditions that have been promised them by the government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It Doesn't Make Sense

Editor, The New Canadian:

The recent statements made by members from B.C. in the House of Commons relative to the deportation of Canadian Japanese can be classed with the mad ravings of the madman of Germany against the Jews.

And let it be noted that the madmen of Germany are on trial today for crimes committed against humanity, including that of racial discrimination and persecution. And while this is going on, our so-called Honorable Members are pouring out their songs of hate in what we are pleased to call a land of love and liberty.

It doesn't make sense—in fact I think that these madmen should be the ones deported or taken care of in a suitable home until they can be cured of their obsessions. They have said nothing to justify the ends they seek—not a single sentence deals with the question at issue—that is, the fitness of each individual Canadian Japanese to remain in Canada and enjoy all rights and privileges the same as any other citizen NO MATTER from whence they came. Racial hatreds or political dishonesty should have no place in our Houses of Parliament. Something will have to be done to curb these tendencies if we are to achieve our goal of peace and good-will among men.

Your little paper is a credit to Canada. It carries high the torch of British fair play as compared with some yellow rags we have out this way. Keep up the good work and good luck to you!

—Col. H. E. Lyon.

EBURNE, B.C.

Intolerance Needs To Be Eliminated

We were a trifle amazed the other day while riding in a North Kildonan bus to hear a passenger, a young man, remark to his neighbor:

"I could smash their so-and-so teeth down their throats."

He was talking about two young Japanese, who had entered the bus.

We [illegible] the Jap travellers, both young women. They seemed [illegible] and uncomfortable, although there are a good number of them [illegible] in North Kildonan, and we wondered what they had done to rate such treatment. Probably nothing more than being born in Canada of Japanese parents.

The Japanese across the seas admittedly have a lot to account for in the Second Great War, but we were sure these young ladies were innocent of any crime or act against [illegible] fellow passenger, who

(Continued to Page 7)

THE REPATRIATION POLICY

By V.M.B.

THE readers of these pages are familiar with the details of the modified federal policy, a compromise of the announced policy of repatriating or deporting the Japanese, aliens as well as those claiming Canadian citizenship, who signed the "voluntary repatriation forms" at the time of the Dominion-wide survey. The latest policy was outlined to the House of Commons by the Labour Minister Humphrey Mitchell on November 21. It is quite possible that by the time that this writing appears in print, some provisions of this new policy will have been carried out. On the other hand another compromise, marking a further concession on the part of the government, is quite conceivable.

Additional information revealed about the same time showed that preparations were under way and some repatriates had been brought to British Columbia from provinces east of the Rockies. Some suggestions as to the date of sailing had been given. The actual deportation of those coming under the category of strictly deportable appeared imminent.

AN interesting question is asked: What induced the federal government to modify a previous stand that all those who signed the request for repatriation were to be deported? Especially when from all appearances the question of the disposition of these peoples in immediate future seemed uncertain, repatriates and non-repatriates alike, and there appeared to be no definite policy based upon a long-term need; and it appeared certain that the federal government having made definite agreements with the provinces regarding their post-war disposal, the entire matter was far from a satisfactory solution.

It seems at this writing that the modification of the original government intention represents the degree of concession the government has decided to make in the face of a mounting tide of protest that was anticipated to rise in volume had no concession been forthcoming.

Again, it appears that the government began to see certain difficulties in obtaining the necessary constitutional implementation if the policy of total deportation of all "voluntary repatriates" were to be translated into physical removal. If it was felt by the government that there would be no great constitutional embarrassment or no serious protest of public opinion, it is probable that it would have desired and indeed it had been its announced policy, to rid from the limits of this Dominion all those who had made applications for repatriation.

A CONTRIBUTOR to this newspaper some weeks ago characterized the Canadian people as being politically complacent, differing in temperament from the people of the United States. This perhaps is traceable to the difference in the genesis and the diverse [illegible] of political evolution in the history of these two countries [illegible] any fundamental difference in the attitude of the two [illegible] on the [illegible] dignity and the rights of citizenship are threatened.

In the United States, the American Japanese have left enviable service records. Dispersal policy has been carried out, meeting the same difficulties that are being met in Canada, but, in striking contrast, largely overcoming them and providing for satisfactory and permanent resettlement. Prodded perhaps by the Supreme Court decision, the War Relocation Authority and the military authority have allowed the return of the evacuees to the West Coast. The relocation centres are closing, and for those remaining, the days are numbered. In short, if the forced removal of the American Japanese from their homes had been a "detour from democracy," it has been made an instrument for settling these people on a basis far more satisfactory than in the form of pre-war Lil' Tokyo communities that dotted the coast from San Pedro to Seattle. A true democratic resolution has been attempted and there has been no trifling with the essential civil rights of its citizens.

IN Canada, the entire question is far from an adequate solution. Even those several thousands who have moved east from the confines of housing camps still feel their life uncertain, restricted by many limitations placed upon them. The federal government is bound by agreements with provinces to remove the evacuees out within certain time after cessation of war. Indeed no definite policy that provides for a permanent resettlement or a long range policy of their disposition is known.

Under these circumstances the government would welcome an opportunity to deport them; such an action could be regarded as reasonable, and especially when close to 50% of them had committed themselves through signifying desire for deportation.

The present Bill 15 before the House, a necessary implementation if any Canadian citizen were to be deported, is meeting serious opposition everywhere. Voices in liberal press are being heard in opposition. Organizations are articulate in criticizing the government policy. Even a certain contributor to a well-known newspaper, a retired politician whose political ascendancy in the past decade is often attributed to Jap-baiting, has voiced his opposition. If the steps for actual deportation are taken, the protest is likely to mount to a proportion which the federal government cannot ignore.

It is doubtful that the government foresaw that so great a proportion of Canada's displaced persons would [illegible] when the final choice was given [illegible] Japan in preference to [illegible] Canada. It is no great credit of Canada that they did [illegible] for the moment the [illegible] dividual circumstances [illegible] induced them to do so. [illegible] not speak well for Canada [illegible] adopted this method of [illegible] loyal Canadians to [illegible] considered [illegible] [illegible]

The ultimate point in [illegible] hinges upon [illegible] Was the evacuee [illegible] free to make his choice, and [illegible] what he actually [illegible] Any deviation from this impartial analysis must condemn the [illegible] as being something other than what it was purported to be.

There goes a moron—
He doesn't give a damn.
I wish I were a moron.
My God! perhaps I am.

米國の第二回送還船

十二月七日頃シアトルから出帆

（加州ツーリーレーキ發）十一月廿四日シアトルを出帆した第一回送還船では千三百の日本人が歸國したが第二回送還船は十二月七日頃シアトルを出帆する事になつたので司法省當局からベスト所長（通譯）して來た。此船には二千八百人收容出來るが歸國を許可される者は次の通り

（一）自發的歸國希望の一世及市民權放棄二世の獨身男子及び無國籍者（男子）

（二）上記同樣の獨身婦人

（三）家族持の場合は家長が自發的歸國希望の一世或は市民權放棄二世でなければならぬ、但し兒童は米國市民をも含む

（四）一世及放棄二世の妻子で他のセンター居住者の中自發的に歸國を希望する場合は其主人が今回の船で歸國の許可を得た者でなければならぬ

（五）歸國を許される者は健康體たることを條件とするが病人と雖も步行出來る者、或は少數の精神病者は例外として許可される

尚所持金品規定は前回と同じく今回の船でツーリーレーキから歸國する者は凡そ二千人と見做られる

假住居を提供して キヤンプは閉鎖

（桑港發）ツーリーレーキ收容所も愈々來春早々閉鎖されるので最近ボツボツと桑港、羅東方面に歸つてくる人がふゑて來たが十二月からツーリーレーキ當局は本格的に大量轉住を開始する模樣で家のない者には併て他の轉じろ所に於て行つた如く假住居を提供して其所に送り込み附定じらの機會を待たせる方針らしく既に桑港市郊外のマリンシテーを夫に當てツーリーレーキから四、五千人の日本人を收容する準備が完了した。同所は元海軍々人を入れた所で一萬三千人を放容するルームがある

南部オンタリオ州の近況

▲グリムスビー——先般トロントへ行きケー、ユー兩君に面會、三人に案内されてキヤサロマ城を見物し、美術館を見學した。それから〇ハミルトン、ロンドン經由のバスでチヤザムのテー君をたづね五日をすごして來た。テー君の仕事用はトラクタでウインザーまで行つたが町の入口までだつたのでフォード工場ストライキのピケット陣營は見られなかつた。テー君らの働いてゐるダーリング會社は動物のハラワタから油をとる仕事なので一寸くさい。こゝにはブリンストンで知り合つたロス、ナートムの諸君やエフ君が居る。賃金は時給六十二仙五厘だと云ふ。こゝには黒人娘と結婚して子供をもうけた人もゐるさうだ。チヤザムの南十六哩エリー湖畔のシーダースプリングもたづねて戸田武君夫妻にも會つた。他にハモンド出身の渡邊氏夫妻も附近に居ると云ふ。茅原ロビンソン老の居るシレツチャーは別な方角だと云ふ。ナイヤガラ半島北岸地域の果樹園と此邊は外見上可なりちがひがある。西南部へ行くに從つてどうも見劣りがする。農業働き賃金もナイヤガラ半島方面が四十仙以上であるのに此邊は卅仙か卅五仙の樣だ（オー生）

◇

▲オンタリオ州セントカザリーン——風は少々荒いが氣溫は晩市附近よりも高い暖かさでインチナタウンに殘つて居る友人に知らせても本氣にしない程だ。果樹園働きの一季節は過ぎでしたといふもの、百姓の方は殆ど經驗出來ず、其方は臨時雇ひですましたので我我定住者は皆パッキングハウスやコールドストレージの方で果物仲買の受取りやチエリー積の方の割の惡い方を受持たせられて晩も遅くまでカー積したり整理したりで二ケ月ばかりはよく續いたと思はれる（尤も年の行つた者は大概の事は御免蒙つて午後六時で引あげたが）果物が終つて十月下旬からは野菜類を買込んでストレージやパッキングハウスを滿たしたが是も却々ハードな仕事で本年も早や三百貨車近くを送り出した。續いてカボチヤやビーツを出し、十貨車餘りのセロリーと五、六貨車の人じんが殘つて居るが是はクリスマス前までボツボツ出荷する樣子。今頃は建物のペンドぬりや果樹の施肥などやつてゐるが冬季には更に百十尺長さのストレージを新築する樣子だから又大工のマネ事をして冬を過ごす事であらう。目下日本人は八名就働してゐる（ケー生）

スローカンシテーだより

（スローカン發）スローカンシテー入植第三周年記念祝賀會が十一月廿四日夜第一號ハウスに於て開催された。先づ鹿谷議長司會で善行兒童表彰があり磯崎會長より小田博芳美さん外四名に表彰狀と賞品を授與、小田教育部長の祝辭と伊吹氏の謝辭があつた。次に植淵氏司會で創立以來の功勞者として白石秀三氏から伊吹末次郎、山本武、小田新九郎、磯崎豊三、赤木太正、鹿谷政次郎、前波新一、島崎勇次八氏に感謝狀と記念品を上田稲吉氏外十四人に感謝狀を贈呈、小田新九郎氏の謝辭があつた

人事消息

■出生 ウイニペッグの田口芳雄氏夫人は十一月廿八日セントジョセフ病院で男兒出産▲マニトバ州セントピアの長坂増雄氏夫人は十一月廿七日セントボニフエス病院で女兒を出産▲ヴァーノンの倉岡サム氏夫人は最近女兒を出産富美恵と命名▲レイモンドの小林喜一氏夫人は十月廿三日女兒を出産ナオミと命名

■結婚 ピクチュアビュートの浦野一二氏長男重敏氏は德安五郎氏長女マサ子孃と十一月十二日河村開教使司式で佛教會に於て結婚式擧行▲ローズベリーの隈部甚藏氏長男正行氏とスローカンシテーの佐藤定氏次女美佐子孃は十一月廿五日ローズベリーホールに於て淺香開教使司式の下に結婚式擧行レヴェルストック方面へ蜜月旅行した▲モントリオールの小野善雄氏と松淵富美子孃は十二月一日カルバリー合同教會にてジョーンス博士司式の下に結婚式擧行、立證者は植田文次郎、坂本實兩夫妻

■死亡 ペーファームの島本虎喜氏（六七、熊本縣玉名郡）は十月三十一日スローカン病院で胃癌のため死亡、十一月三日スロカン佛教會で淺香開教使により葬儀執行▲スローカンシテーの岡山縣人田原茂一氏はニウデンヴアー病院で十一月廿五日死去廿八日スローカン佛教會で葬儀執行▲リルエットの小森松之助氏は十一月十二日リルエツト病院で死去十八日リルエツト日本人ホールに於て佛式葬儀執行

結婚御挨拶

長男 隈部正行
次女 佐藤美佐子

右兩名儀鶴野時次氏中筋鶴松氏兩御夫妻の媒妁に依り豫て婚約中の處十一月二十五日ローズベリーホールに於て淺香開教使司式の下に結婚式を擧行致しました此段貴樣に御披露申上ますと同時に今後共兩人の將來を宜敷御指導下さいますやうお願ひ致します

十一月二十八日

ローズベリー 隈部甚藏 シナ
スロカン市 佐藤定 ツイ

昨春東部に再移動以來住所仕事口も不安定のため流浪して居りましたので出發當時お世話になりました方々又御知の方々から御心配して頂いてをりましたが愈々左記の所に落着きました右御詳細旁々ご挨拶まで

十一月二十五日 木下善一

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田邊平五郎

圓本紙廣告料 一行二十仙宛（二回繼續、揭載は二回目より一行十仙宛）
ニユーカナデアン

●江畑増吉氏へ 彦根の梶尾寫眞館でとつた寫眞がニユーカナデアンに來てゐます。住所をお知らせ下さい（ニユーカナデアン）

夫 茂一 儀入院加療中の處其効なく去る二十五日午前十一時三十分ニウデンヴアー病院に於て遂に永眠致候段生前厚知諸賢に謹告申上候尚二十八日午後七時須朔佛會敎會室に於て葬儀相營み候節は夜分遠路雨天にも不拘態々參列下され且つ鄭重なる弔辭てう花香奠及各方面より弔電を頂き御芳志誠に難有奉深謝候一々拜趨御禮申上可筈處種々取紛れ居候につき乍略儀以紙上故人生前のご交誼と共に篤く御れい申上候

昭和二十年十一月二十九日

スローカン市
喪主 妻 田原つね
長女 同 正江
親族 倉地壽藏
同 マス
友人 林田富雄
林田秀雄
松原長之助
竹内春吉
赤木廣若
代表 中島家之
外 岡山縣人一同
スローカン一同
須朔市八幡會一同

夫 松之助 儀 [illegible]

[illegible]

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ニユーカナデアン

日系カナダ人の權利擁護のため

「デモクラシー擁護委員會」を組織して運動に乘り出す

(ウイニペッグ發)既報十二月二日市内アーナーホールに於て開催された「ミッチェル」勞働相發表の歸國申請者取扱ひ問題に關する大會にはウイニペッグ市内及びマニトバ州各地から百名以上の日本人が出席して「權擁護委員會を組織し差當つての問題たる歸國申請取消しを求める者に對する處置を解決すると共に更に進んで日系加奈陀人の完全なる市民權の獲得——現在なほ存續されてゐる土地購入其他の制限規定の撤廢、一世の歸化の自由、父母に伴はれて日本へ行く十六歳以下の子供の加奈陀へ歸り得る權利の保留、總移動による損害の賠償要求等々引續いて解決して行かなければならぬ重要問題に對する運動をも進める事になつたが此のためには全國的に組織を擴大する必要があり各地に散在してゐる日系人及び加奈陀人大衆に呼掛けてデモクラシー擁護委員會と云ふものにまで發展させて行かなければならないであらう(カナダに居る日系人の利益の増進と向上はデモクラシーを一層完全なものにする事によつてのみ可能であり、デモクラシーが脅威されて力を失へば差別取扱ひとなり強制的追放ともなるのだ)

◇

大會は二世クラブの佐々木ジョオージ氏と「ユナイテッド」聯絡委員會の協、理津馬氏が司會しニユーカナデアンの小山氏が目下の事態を次の如く説明した

△エリエン、歸化人、此國生れの別を問はず此國の合法的住民たる者にして不忠誠の行爲もなく服罪もせぬ者を彼等の意志に反して政府が追放し得るといふ法律はカナダにはない

△然るに勞働相の發表によれば歸國申請をなしたる者の市歸化人にして九月二日以後に其取消しを願出た者及ナショナル全部は取消し願出の時日を問はず不忠誠者と見做して更に調査を與へる事なくして追放する事になつてゐる

△歸國申請書にサインした人の多くは經濟的事情、家庭の關係、誤解、恐怖感の多くの理由からであると思ふが、多くの場合不忠誠などといふ事は問題に含まれてゐるのではなく、歸國申請調査のやり方こそが法律上の問題となるであらうし、不忠誠と判明した者は追返されるべきだが、デモクラチックな國家に於ては人々は政府に對して各人のケースを再調査する事を要求出來る筈で若し政府が此の特權を拒否する場合は法廷を通して爭はねばならぬ。

◇

右に基いて協議の結果既に出來てゐた聯絡委員に一人加へて委員は、協、理津馬、佐藤鐵次、朝田ヨシオ、佐々木ジョージ、小山和[illegible]の諸氏に決定(必要に應じて更に增員)、出席者の大方は直に委員會に加入して會費一弗を納入したが、差當つてはマニトバ州内に居る全部の日系人(兵士及十六歳以上の男女)に加入協力をすゝめる事になりウイニペッグ市内は二世クラブが之に當り地方は連絡委員會の各地代表者に依頼して取纏めて貰ふ事になつた。尚必要に應じては運動資金の寄附も集める筈で加奈陀各地の日本人團体とも連絡して活動する筈

申請取消希望者へ

歸國申請をしてゐる人で其取消し方を願出たい者は直に其手續をしなければならぬが委員會では之等の人々のために次の場所で便宜を圖る事になつてゐる

▲毎晩は午後五時迄ウイニペッグ市マクダーモット街三八一ツドフオード・ビルデング六階のウイニペッグ・ランプセード商會、協[illegible]氏の所

▲午後六時以後はウイニペッグ市タルボット街四四二の引揚[illegible]一氏方

取消問題試訴の爲に

一萬弗の資金募集をはじめる

(トロント發)トロント市交友會々は十一月三十日夜オールド・ホーシヨン教會に於て有志相談會を開き現下日系加奈陀人が直面して居る重大問題につき協議した。佐々木周一氏が司會して日系加奈陀人デモクラシー委員會の田中鐵二氏が日系加奈陀人のために多くの運動をしてくれてゐるコーペラチヴ・コミテーの事を説明して日本人側から之を財的にも援助する必要あることから

目下日系人の直面する大問題は我々の生活と活動を制束してゐる規定の除去と歸國申請取り消しを願出てゐる人々のために運動してやる場合によつてはテストケースを起す必要があるとの點から討議した。出席者は佐々木、鴨木、大井、二階堂、門永、水谷、紙野、信岡、信夫、大西、三尾、久閑、前、長野、鶴岡、矢田部、人、山田、大人、鈴木、(二世側より)田中、田崎、信夫、山田ピートの諸氏で協議の結果

(一)コーペラチヴ・コミテーを財的に援助する(二)テストケースを起すための資金を一般日本人より寄附により集める事を決定、寄附募集方法研究のため次の十八氏の小委員會を組織した

鴨岡、久閑、信岡、佐々木、代野、大西、門永、三尾、信夫、小澤、山田ピート

右の小委員會は十二月三日午後八時に本氏宅で開催され協議の結果十二月八日(土)ホーシントン教會に於て一世二世の聯合大會を開催しテストケースの資金募集第一步として加奈陀に散在する日本人より寄附を集める案に贊同を求めると同時に早速募集運動を開始する事になつた。寄附金は[illegible]ある者一人當り最少額二弗の見當として全加奈陀の日本人團体に對し、これを支持してくれるやうに要望する[illegible]

追放條項は削除さる

非難された緊急權力法案の修正で

(オタワ發)閣令によつてカナダ市民の權を取上げ追放し得る權能を政府に與へようとした緊急權力法案中の「ヂー」項は修正案により削除される事になつた。原案は政府の行過ぎだといふので議會の反對黨や各州首相其他から非難されて居たのである。修正案によると新法は來る一月一日から實施され「戰爭緊急權法による對照期日令は其の儘效力を持續」となつてゐるので修正案が可決されれば對日戰は法律的にも一月一日を以て終る事になる。原案では此の日時がなかつたのである。戰前對應法では政府は平時から臨時の案は州議會の承認を得なければ實施出來なかつた事でも戰爭遂行のためにはドミニオン政府で實行出來る權能を與へられて居たのであるが、今度の緊急權力法は轉換期に於て必要なる權能を政府に存續して持たせるものである。

修正案による内容は次の如し

(一)敵國者管理期間中に於ける加奈陀軍存續及復員

(二)平時に於ける産業施設の再調整

(三)平常への轉換を順當に行つて經濟の安定を計るため物資、物價、運輸機關、建物などの使用、家賃、就職、賃金等を統制管理する規定の存續

(四)戰爭のために困難に直面してゐる國内外に對する救濟

(五)戰爭中又は戰爭のために採用した緊急規定の存續又は廢止

政府に追放の權能はない」

公正なる日系人に當局を[illegible]

サスカチワン州の首相言明

[illegible]

不安定の恐怖から

歸國申請にサイン

(トロント發)「日系加奈陀人はカナダに忠誠なる市民であつて此國に留まる事を欲して居るのであるが所謂自發的歸國申請調査によつて多くの者は其出生國から追放されようとしてゐる。彼らは不安定の恐怖から歸國申請にサインする様に仕向けられたのであつて實際には此の國に留まりたいのである」と日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會の田中武二委員長は發表してゐる。此委員會はトロントに[illegible]名のメンバーを持つて居るが會は[illegible]追放の脅威は受けてゐないけれども其事態に直面して居る者に對しては大なる關心を持つて居るのであり[illegible]

日語學校再移轉か

[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の独立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話九〇三〇六
發行者 牛山國人
英文編輯者 小山和彦
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗）

社説

なぜ總ては起つて戦はねばならぬか

緊急權力法中に「市民の籍を取上げて追放する」條項を挿入することに政府は失敗した如くではあるが、一萬餘人の歸國申請者に對する追放の危険が去つたのだとは云ひ難い。政府は最初の送還方策を緩和したのではあるが、それはカナダの籍を取上げた上で追放する事にして居たのを斷る手續きを經して送還しようとするまでゝあつて、緩和により利益を受ける者はホンの一部分だけで、日本人カナダシチズンと歸化人及び彼等の子供たちを含めた八千近くの人々に對する送還策は實行されようとしてゐるのである。

此の政府の送還方策にたいする法律上の根據には疑問が多く、不忠誠なる證跡もなく又再調査の機會を與へる事もなくして追放しようとする事に對しては猛烈な反對が起つてをり、トロント及ウイニペッグ地方に於ける追放の脅威を受けてゐない者からの反對も強化されつゝある。それは、不公正なる方法で強制的に數千人の人々が追返されるのに對して黙してゐるときは歸國申請書などにはサインしなかつた總ての日系人の權利も脅かされる危険に直面するだらうといふことからである。

若し政府が現下の追放策に成功したならば、次にはオンタリオ州内に殘つてゐる移動日系人をも政府の放任政策に「協力する事を拒否」するものとして追返し得る事になるであらうし、若しまた斯の如き事が行はれる場合には、既にロッキー以東へ移つて居る者と雖も何れは放逐されるといふロイヤルテイー・ツリビユーナル（忠誠調査機關）に際して同じやうなやり方で「不忠誠」を目されないとも限らないといふ保證はないのである。斷て政府が一度移動者の一部に對して不公正なる取扱ひをなし得た場合は、夫れは他にも必然的に及んでくるのである。

此故にこそ東部カナダに在る移動者も彼等自身を守るために、強制的に不公正なるやうな方で追返されようとしてゐる歸化日系人と日本人ナシヨナルの民權擁護の戦ひに乗り出してゐるのである。

メモランダム

内敵を除く戦ひへ

ナチス・ドイツや軍國日本からの脅威を戦勝によつて一先づ除き得た加奈陀のデモクラシーは、今や國内で内面的な脅威を受けて居る。外敵を破ると共に國内の敵を除かなければ眞の勝利は期し難いとは、戦争の起るずつと前から、そして戦争中を通して心ある人々によつて叫ばれて來た事である。

國内の敵とは日系人其他の少數民族ではない。少數者を差別待遇し迫害する所の人種的偏見主義ナチズムであり、斯る不正義を合法化せしめるところの態度そのものである。

日系人を擁護せよとの正しきカナダ人の叫びは、單に迫害される日系人を氣の毒に思ひ之を擁護せんがためのセウ護ではなくして、眞にカナダのデモクラシーを正さんがための戦ひである。此故にこそ其れは正當なる力強きものとなるのである。

私達は之を知らねばならぬ。之を認識するとき私達のとらねばならぬ心がまへと態度とは自ら明らかになつてくる筈である。此の點に達してこそ私達は最後の勝利を確信して戦ひ得る事が出來るのだ。同様に、私達は内に於ても敵を——間違つた自らの人種的觀念を清算して、眞の四海同胞主義に徹するやうでなければならない。これなくしては現下直面してゐる問題に對する私達自身としての眞の解決には到達し得ないであらう。[illegible]は私達の思想觀念そのものである。[illegible]に起つてゐる運動も之を基として進むのでなかつたならば其の目的達成は望まれないであらう。

歸國申請撤回運動について

内田 作

回想すれば今日丸四ヶ年目。十二月七日の夕べ、我々は無氣味な戦慄をば禁じ得なかつた。日本軍のパール・ハーバー攻撃。かくて我々は千仞の奈落に落下し行くにも似る己自らを支へる何等の力をもたなかつた。この不可抗力の前に、我々の思想も、しばし其の方向をば見失つた如くであつた。此戦は我々の戦であり、何者が我等をして斯くあらしめたかといふ事への批判の暇をも持ち得なかつた如くであつた。一途に戦争の無暴と敵國人のあはれさが我々を起動した。我々も其日から四年目の今日、我々は再び無氣味な前夜に置かれて在る。虚なる戦慄を禁じ得ない。

いふまでもなく我々日系人の大衆的送還——これである。我々は、こゝで再び、何故にかゝる問題がクローズアップされたかを云ふ前に、その眞相を見失つてはならない。何者が、我々をして、斯くまでに追ひ詰めるかの實體をば究めなければならない。それなくして、眞正なる問題解決の可能は見出し難いであらう。我々が政府の非を詰り、排日屋をいふことは安い。けれどもそれだけでは犬の遠吠にもならぬであらう。——だが幸ひにして、既に本紙の報道提唱する如く、此の國の良識は既に起つた。堂々の抗議と批判とは、この問題に向けられてゐる。それは第二次大戦の命題であつたデモクラシー擁護に背反する。即ち[illegible]の病巣であり、その政策[illegible]人間倫理に背くものだからといふにある。

單に日系人擁護の運動とのみ見逃してはならぬ。同時に、それ故に我々は、身を以てこの運動を支援し展開すべきであるであらう。それが、今日我々の利益に合致するものだからといふ小乗的なものでは勿論不充分である。一部の人士にとつては、夫自身が歸國申請撤回者であるとかないとか、絶對歸國者であるとかないとかは問はず、この人種平等——眞正デモクラシー高揚の運動そのものが、それらの人々に對して厳しい批判であると同時に、容赦なき自己清算をば強要してゐるものであることを認るべきであらう。かくてこそ我々は、今日我々を支援するこの國の良識は其の集運に其の人々に容へ得るであらう。また、我々の全體が[illegible]

[illegible]らう。今日既に、昨月のある調査が開始されてゐる。我々はこの問題達成のために、一切を捨て一切を擧げて之が支援のことをなすべきである。聞くところによれば、當初に三千餘弗、合して萬餘の資金入用とある。之に對して既に資金の募集は開始されてゐる。我々はきん然と之に應ずべきであらう。

「はい北主義者」に

おはた生

カナダにある日系人一萬何百人かは、どうも一敗北主義を以て實行した。もとより此中には是非とも生れ故郷へ歸つて行かなければならぬ例外者のある事は認めなければならない[illegible]

現はれた事實からすれば、此人達は是が非でも日本へ歸つて行かねばならぬ理由はなかつたとされる。此こそ是位日本人といふものゝ價値を傷つけた事例は半世紀に亘る在加の日本人歴史になかつた事である。

加奈陀に於てまで敗北主義を通ねる必要は、どの角度から見ても認められぬ。ニューカナデアン其他心ある人士によつて逸早く提唱された「敗北主義に陥する勿れ」の警告は、最も先見の明ある指導的價値のあつたものであることが現前の事實によつて證明されてゐる。之に内容する一切の説明が求め得出來なかつたとは餘りにもなさけない話である。

元來日本人といふものは附和雷同して[illegible]してばかり居て自己の見解といふものが頗る薄弱である。ものゝ見方考へ方が粗雑で、實際に行詰つて始めて氣がつく様では遅い。歸るか歸らないかの問題も、自己の實際生活と内容する、つまり死ぬか生きるかの問題である。戦争にしたところで最悪の場合も併せて考へて見なければならない筈だ。

無條件降伏といふ現前の事實に直面して、敗戦日本へは歸らぬといふ様な一方的な考へ方には、よき考慮は與へられないにきまつてゐる。無批判に事ごとめる事が如何に危険極まるものであるかといふ生きた現實の教訓に、深く反省する必要があらう。（[illegible]は政府の[illegible]の手段行動[illegible]）

近衛と木戸も捕る

近衛とは大作をなす人[illegible]か[illegible]所謂の如くだが[illegible]の東京電は[illegible]マッカーサー將軍が更に[illegible]命令により木戸内大臣等入獄に決して[illegible]會合を報じたことを書いてゐる。[illegible]日には逮捕令を受けた者の中には後藤文夫、鮎川義介、本多熊太郎、星野直樹、[illegible]、下村宏氏から小林[illegible]、西尾寿造、安藤[illegible]、高橋三吉、[illegible]の諸氏、獄舎を賑はしてゐる

日系人の權利回復 要求の決議

（[illegible]電）カナデアン・ウエルフェア・カウンシルは[illegible]のオンタリオ州[illegible]に對して「日系カナダ人の權利を全面的に認めて土地及財産其他の補償規定を撤廢すべきである」といふ決議を送つた

（トロント電）[illegible]會社の[illegible]會長は政府の日系人家族の要望はナチスの觀念に基くものであつて之を[illegible]折衝の[illegible]に於ける[illegible]の手段を[illegible]るものとして反對した

ストライキは續く

三ヶ月に亘るウインザーのフォード工場ストライキは相變らず續いてをり、モントリオールでも織物工の爭議が起り、ウイニペッグの新聞事業も爭ひでゐる

建築統制規定廢止

（オタワ電）オタワ政府は[illegible]建築統制規定を撤廢した。今後は政府からライセンスを受けなくても建築出來る事になつた

軍部に次で撃退さるべき官れう群

無策無能の連續で國民を苦しめ敗戰責任の追究にも頬被り

（東京發）日本の臨時議會は十一月廿七日開院されたが幣原内閣は「デモクラチックな政策を遂行するつもりもなければ意力もない」といふので頗る冷循にあしらはれ、首相の答辯などは罵倒され笑殺される有様で、新聞も「首相自身が時間を職遂がある」とか「首相の答辯によつて政府は未だに日本が敗戰したと云ふ事を徹底的に認識してゐない事が判る、今日の窮狀に直面しなければならぬ人民が斯る政府を持つてゐる事は實に不幸である」とて總選擧前に政府は崩壞するかも知れぬと書いてゐる

◇

議會で第一矢を發した齋藤代議士は「近衞元首相は東條パートナー首相と共に戰爭の責任者である。日本國民は之等の人々を個人にもまして憎んでゐるのだ」と叫んで大拍手をあび「戰爭の責任をどこに持つて行くつもりか」と質問。之に對して首相は「武者は調べられてゐるし他は聯合軍當局から逮捕され乃至は自らの責任を感じて地位を去つて居る」と答へた。次いで齋藤代議士は憲法改正に對する政府のノロノロしたやり方を非難して「内閣はデモクラチックな政府を實現するつもりはないと云ふ事だが夫は本當なのか」と質問。首相は「目下のところ決定的な方策はない」と答へたので代議士席から大笑聲が起り「官僚はそんなものだ」と叫ぶ者もあつた。政府側で拍手をあびたのは下村陸相が「戰爭の結果に對しては心の底からおわびする、軍首腦がマヅいやり方をしたのである」と述べた時だけであつた

幣原首相はまた憲法改正に關する質問に答へた中で「現存の憲法は日本流のデモクラシーに背馳するものでなく單に將來誤解される恐れのある箇所だけを修正すればよいであらうと思ふ。何れにしても急ぐ必要はなく改正には最も愼重なる態度を以て臨まねばならぬ」と言つたが廿九日の議會では幣原首相と自由黨の鳩山代議士が「天皇制は保持しなければならぬ、獨裁が起るかも知れぬ場合の防衞のために」と述べたのにたいして議場は默に儀禮上の拍手を送つただけであつた

右の齋藤隆夫代議士は支那事變の時にも軍部をコッピドく攻擊した人であるが之より先次の如き官僚群攻擊の鉾を試みてゐる

×

近衞とはこんな男

「戰爭中最も獨斷横暴の猛威を發揮した官僚が終戰の今日かつての軍部にも見られぬ程の無策無能の醜態ぶりを發揮して居るのは一体何であらうかと國民は一樣にあきれかへつてゐる。そこで役人といふ者のは一般國民より一段上のエライ人だと思つて居た單純な國民の中にも役人に對する疑ひと憤激が勃然とわき起りつゝある。私はその正直な國民諸君に「官僚の正体はこれだ」とバケの皮をはいでハッキリ見せてあげたいのだ。

「一口に官僚といつても「統率する」官僚と「される官僚」とがある。「される官僚」はいはゞ是命に從つた側であるから惡德増長して直接國民をしひたげた點は許し難いが、やゝ罪は輕い。「統率した」者共は徹底的に追及すべきであると考へるが、その何れに屬する官僚からも敗戰責任をとつたといふ話をきかぬは實に不可解極まる。「あと一息で勝つ」「ソレ二倍増産だ」「敵の降伏は近いぞ」で、ヘトヘトに疲れはてた國民の面をひつぱり廻した官僚が、一夜明けたら民主々義日本建設の指導者としておさまり返つてゐるのは浦島太郎のお伽噺以上ではないか。此の者共の徹底的一掃のみが新しい日本を作りうるのである。だが何故官僚は依然官僚惡を發揮して恥ぢぬのだらうか、それには立派な垂範者があるからだ。

支那事變の創作と三國同盟の締結

「東條と近衞を云ひたいが東條はすでに聯合國側の俘虜となつてゐるから別として近衞とは何んな男か。支那事變の創作、汪政府樹立、三國同盟締結、之はみな彼がやつた事で敗戰日本の今日を招いた主因だ。國内的に云へば彼の作つた大政翼贊會は一体何をする團体であつたか。國民の血税賠金をしばりあげて[illegible]二千萬圓の軍事費中を通じては一億萬圓以上の機密費を分捕り、國民の言論を封じて服させ近衞の子分や右翼浪人に贅澤三昧をさせて居た團体である。

「此の近衞がいま憲法改正をやつてゐる。爵位返上などゝ云ふゼスチュアをやつてみせる。敗戰責任などどこに吹く風だ。斯る厚顔無恥の華族樣が官僚の上にあぐらをかいて居たのだから官僚たるもの國民の敵となるのは當然であつて、之は一人近衞ばかりでなく、同樣の人物が現政府の閣れうにも少くない。彼らの責任を追及し之ら官僚の一掃を實行して始めて日本に民主政治を實現出來る。國民の要求する政策が實行されるのだ。

「此の近衞式の人間が政府の要位にある間はどうして官れうの責任追及など出來るものか。官れうの

官尊民卑の弊風を棄て嚴正な批判を

無策無能が今日まで國民を[illegible]へ、貧窮へ、困窮へと[illegible]居る。原因はこゝにある。そして根本的手術を行はなければ國民は一体どうなる。

「いまの樣相は正に革命と暴亂の前夜である。しかも革命は合法非合法の境目まで來てゐるではないか。惡官吏の一掃と共に輿論に耳を傾し輿論と共に歩む率直かつ果斷の政治家が政府をつくらねば駄目だ。現在官れうの惡や無能が[illegible]してゐるが、根本的手段を行はぬ限り蛙の面に水である。

「同時に國民も亦官尊民卑の弊風をすて、常に嚴正なる批判を政府に向ける訓練を行はねばならない。官れうの責任追及は斯でのみ可能であり、そのことが民主的政府の出發となり、人民百年の幸福を生むのである」（シカゴ・デーリー・ニュース紙）

財ばつのみをヨーゴ

（東京特電）日本では現在最高の失業者が難局に逢つてゐるにも拘らず日本政府は財閥事業に[illegible]しつゝある。戰爭中止により解約された軍需契約の保證として既に[illegible]十億圓を之等財閥に支拂へる準備をなし百四十億圓を財閥自身のため計上して居る。之に反して失業救濟には[illegible]だ。

宮樣も御難

梨本、廣田等と共に逮捕狀發せらる

（東京發）マカーサー將軍本部は十二月二日更に五十九名著名なる日本人に逮捕狀を發したが此中には梨本宮守正王を始め平沼騏一郎、廣田弘毅前首相、財閥、政黨人、陸海軍高官、新聞社重役、產業家、銀行家など日本の侵略戰爭に財的援助を與へた者が含まれてゐる

◇

（東京發）日本の内閣構成が大々的に改造されることが豫期されてゐるが、厚生、陸軍、海軍各省は廢止し外務省も聯合國が日本の外交を停止してゐるので用をなさぬと之れから縮少され、それに代つて產業經濟再建を促進するための新しい省が新設されることになるであらう

[illegible]がない。故に之等の人々は各地方に各州に[illegible]

食糧等の輸入許可

（東京發）マカーサー將軍は日本政府にたいし食料、棉花、石油、鹽等を輸入することを許可したが食料三百萬トンは主として北米から加奈陀の小麥も輸入されるであらう

看護婦さんが抗議

（東京發）東京の親和病院の看護婦達は「私達は最早待遇に耐へ兼ねて我慢出來ぬ」といふので次の如き條件の改善を要求してゐる

（一）現在の月給四十五圓（三十圓）を三割増加せよ

（二）ソープとお湯を使へる場所を與へよ

（三）一年に一回新しい看護婦のエプロンを給與せよ

（四）屋根の雨漏りを修繕せよ

●支援を感謝

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ニューカナデアン

[H]uman Problems Brought to Light [A]s U.S. Niseis Oppose Deportation

By KIMMIS HENDRICK

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — An [Am]erican soldier who won three [pu]rple hearts in Italy has offered [th]em to the United States in lieu [of] the loyalty he believed his bro[th]ers owed and failed to yield to [h]is country. The three brothers, [h]e found on his return, had re[no]unced their citizenship. This [yo]ung Japanese American hero [w]anted his government to know [th]at he had tried to make up for [th]e lack of their loyalty with his.

Another American soldier came [ho]me from the South Pacific to [fi]nd that his sister and her hus[b]and had renounced their citizen[sh]ip. He and they were also Jap[a]nese Americans. He has asked [th]at his service to this country [b]e accepted as surety for his kin [in] their claim that they wish to [c]hange their minds and remain [A]mericans.

Both of these are true stories [o]ut of Tule Lake Segregation Cen[t]re in northern California. Both [o]f them hint at the human prob[le]ms that are arising in that place [to]day because family loyalties and [n]ational loyalties have become so [m]ixed that a thousand residents [n]ow find themselves in danger of [b]eing deported, contrary to their [s]ober second thoughts.

In their behalf, the American [C]ivil Liberties Union of northern [C]alifornia has filed four suits [s]eeking to restrain the Depart[m]ent of Justice from deporting them and get their American citizenship restored. The Federal Court has ordered the Justice Department to show cause by Dec. 10 why this group should be held at Tule Lake at all.

The ACLU is presenting the case in such a way as to imply that the Justice Department not only failed to protect the loyal at Tule Lake but actually encouraged the disloyal.

Part of a letter from John Burling of the Department of Justice dated Jan. 18, 1945, can, however, be considered in its own light. It was addressed to Masao Sakamoto, chairman of Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, and Tsutomu Higashi, chairman of Hokoku Seinen Dan, described by petitioners as two zealous Japanese nationalist societies operating in the centre. Burling said:

"Many people came here to be with their families or for other reasons unrelated to loyalty to Japan. Thus it is incorrect to say that this is a camp exclusively for Japanese patriots and that pro-Japanese activity is therefore permissible. No one has the right to engage in pro-Japanese demonstrations and parades or to publish pro-Japanese newspapers or to wear a semi-military uniform bearing the emblem of the Rising Sun on it.

—Christian Science Monitor.

[D]rifting off . . . . with c.k.

[A] CHRISTMAS . . . that one word [br]ings back sentiments tucked [aw]ay but never forgotten . . . [m]emories, some good and some [no]t so good . . . and a sense of [ex]pectation even though many of [u]s like to be contemptuous and [sa]y disgustedly, ". . . what! an[ot]her Christmas?" and grumble [ab]out how much money we have [to] spend buying presents.

[B]ut, as the day draws near, one [fi]nds oneself enjoying the selec[ti]on of gifts . . . this one for the [li]ttle brother . . . something prac[tic]al for big sister . . . that one [fo]r someone special . . . whirled [an]d shoved around in the seeth[in]g stream of Christmas rush [sh]oppers in a mad scramble to[wa]rd a counter full of goods, rub[bi]ng elbows with people from all [wa]lks of life and of different na[tion]alities.

[Sq]ueezed in the midst of a [cro]wd attacking a counter, one [fee]ls that it isn't worth it, [esp]ecially when one is so small [[illegible]] get practically buried in [[illegible]] humanity, your nose [[illegible]] someone's broad back. Per[[illegible]] begins to form around [[illegible]] but you gain some com[fort] [[illegible]] the fact that you're not [[illegible]] in such a state. Red [[illegible]] give evidence to [[illegible]]

[[illegible]] are able to edge [[illegible]] counter. The clerks [[illegible]] you fast enough. But [[illegible]] becomes your turn, the [[illegible]] sorry, that's all for to[day] [[illegible]] disappointed crowd [[illegible]] Ruefully you walk [[illegible]] entrance but suddenly [[illegible]] shoulders [[illegible]] and you think to your[self] [[illegible]] time . . . Nothing [[illegible]] for you are doing [Chr]istmas shopping. You [kn]ow how happy the recipient [[illegible]] would be. You de[cide] to come back and try [[illegible]] have that Christmas

* * *

[[illegible]] a Nisei boy in Grade [[illegible]] was sick at home in bed, [[illegible]] been away from school for over a week. During the week, the school nurse had visited on several occasions. He was recuperating, but very slowly.

On this certain day, there was to be a school party. But Bobby couldn't go.

Toward evening, there was a knock on the door. Three embarrassed looking boys stood at the entrance. One held a parcel.

Where's Bobby? inquired the spokesman for the group. In bed. In the bedroom, Bobby's father replied and showed them the way in.

Hiya Bob, they said. Hi, replied Bob weakly from bed. Got something forya. It's from the class, said the spokesman. Gee, thanks, said Bob. They stayed and chatted with Bob and left expressing regrets that Bobby couldn't come to the party.

This little incident could have occurred in any home of a relocee. Here is evidence that Nisei can be assimilated, that they can get along with their school chums of other racial origin. If the younger Niseis can get along, why not the older?

One wonders where a lot of people get the idea that Japanese Canadians are unassimilable.

Toronto Evacuees

(Continued from Page 1)

It was decided as a result of this meeting to:

1. Support the activities of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians.

2. Form a subcommittee to study means of raising funds which would be needed for a test case to fight the proposed deportation.

The subcommittee met at the home of M. Washimoto on Dec. 2, and discussed the proposals to be submitted to the mass meeting scheduled for Dec. [[illegible]].

It was agreed to ask the aid of The New Canadian for publicity purposes.

An appeal will be made to organizations in other parts of Canada to assist in the raising of funds.

people are saying

Things to Come. One day last month 1500 men lined a Seattle dock in the drizzling rain to board a Japan-bound transport. They were first of the U.S. repats to start off on a one-way trip to Yokohama. Some hid their faces from the newsreel cameramen. Only a handful were at the docks to see them off.

What's in a Name? In Stockton, Calif., Takashi Miyazaki, 24-year-old son of Japanese father and Spanish mother, got his name changed to Taki Saiz. Reason: Japanese name caused embarrassment when applying for work, in spite of his discharge button. . . . In Sacramento, Sergeant Tokio Miyahara, holder of Purple Heart and Bronze Star, became Ted Miyahara by an official decree.

In Toronto, Tosh and Tak Moriyama are on their own as interior painters. . . Peter Yamada, U.B.C. grad, is studying law. Kunio Shimizu, who was teaching Japanese to the Nisei soldiers in Vancouver, came back here recently on permanent leave.

A recent issue of The Toronto Star came out with a couple of photographs of Niseis and an article on the Japanese Canadians. Caption under one picture said, "Irene Uchida is engaged in a soldier overseas." Irene has a heck of a time explaining; she says it's all a mistake.

Running over. Montreal is hectic with Christmas shopping. On St. Catherine St., the shoppers spill over the sidewalks and are walking on the road. Job situation is bad with more evacuees coming in from Hamilton, London, etc., job-hunting. Placement officer has a real job on his hands. Mr. Isoji Yamashita (father of George and Pte. Tom Yamashita) is well on his way to recovering from a bad accident suffered this fall.

Current Topics: New Year's dance and evening dresses. . . . Skiing—not enough snow yet on Mount Royal. . . . Hockey—to heck Toronto. . . . Wolfing—where, oh where . . . ?

KELOWNA, B.C. — A gala Christmas concert will be sponsored by the Nisei Christian Fellowship at the Japanese Mission of the United Church on Friday, Dec. 22, at 7.00 p.m. The program will be made up of highly entertaining items in both Japanese and English.

All are cordially welcome to attend. A silver collection will be made.

The club is non-denominational.

Intolerance

(Continued from Page 2)

was so ready to beat their sad young faces into pulp.

The writer was criticized once for helping a young Japanese matron, who was trying to carry a tiny infant and several large parcels through a downtown office building door. We would have done the same for any other woman in the same circumstances. It would have been most un-Christian [[illegible]] other way.

This discrimination against [[illegible]] people is eliminated [[illegible]] world will [[illegible]] have plenty of grief and [[illegible]]. The popular maxim that the only good Jap is a dead one or the idea that Hitler did a good thing when he browbeat the Jews is dangerous thinking and unfounded intolerance has been the cause of untold suffering down through the ages. It must be eradicated on all fronts before a true peace can be won.

—The [[illegible]] Herald

Toronto Niseis Concerned About Government's Deportation Plans

From Toronto Star

TORONTO, Ont. — "Japanese Canadians are loyal Canadians, and want to remain in Canada. Yet, under the so-called 'voluntary repatriation scheme' many are facing deportation from the land of their birth. They were influenced into consenting to be repatriated by a fear of insecurity. Really they want to stay in this country."

This statement was made by Kinzo Tanaka, 84 Gerrard St. E., founder of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, which has 100 Toronto members. None of this group face deportation, but they are concerned with those who do.

All Japanese in Canada, whether in relocation centres where they had been evacuated from the west coast centres or those elsewhere, were asked by R.C.M.P. officers if they wanted to be sent to Japan, or remain in Canada. Ten thousand are scheduled to be repatriated early in January.

"The only way to determine if the applications, having been signed under subtle persuasion, are really binding, will be by a test case," said Tanaka.

"Over 40 church and secular organizations in Toronto sympathize with those unfortunates who are to be exiled shortly. If enough sympathizers are aroused across Canada, the government will have to reconsider the so-called voluntary applications by a proper judicial board.

"I know of several cases where the R.C.M.P. were decent enough to advise the Japanese Canadians not to sign, especially those who were born here." He said that at the outbreak of the war many tried to enlist, but were turned down. A few later managed to get into uniform.

Tanaka, with his 65-year-old mother, who now lives in Toronto with him and a brother, George, were in Vancouver, when they received three days' notice to pack and get ready for the road camps.

"I was sent to one in the province (B.C.) and George went to Schrieber," he said. "Mother was left alone for a time. Later, she was sent to a relocation centre. Our home was taken by the custodian of alien property. We learned later it was sold for $700 and the buyer resold it for $2,000."

"I was born in Canada, and I am a whole-hearted Canadian. Yet, I had to report to the alien registration branch of the R.C.M.P. on Victoria Ave. I resented that very much," said Kunio Hidaka, who took a post-graduate course in politics at Queen's University. His parents have lived in Canada for 40 years.

Miss Terry Hidaka, former supervisor of schools in all relocation centres in British Columbia, said: "The Department pictured repatriation to Japan in the most 'rosy' hues. All advantages were to be gained by putting 'yes' to the question asked by the R.C.M.P. officer. All were told that Japan had every opportunity. They would find more freedom and friendship than if they stayed here."

"I told the R.C.M.P. that I was a Canadian-born Japanese, and wondered why he should ask me if I wanted to go to Japan," said Terry Kitamura, a graduate Canadian Mothercraft Society nurse. She said she has never encountered any unpleasantness at any time, is never asked if she is a Jap, and is accepted by everyone as a Canadian.

A Vancouver-born girl, she spent several months in a relocation centre in British Columbia before she came to Toronto. She is the first Japanese Canadian in Canada to win a scholarship from the Women's Missionary Society to take a course in child nursing under the Canadian Mothercraft Society.

OTTAWA — Members of the congregation of Stewarton United Church were reported to have sent a petition to Prime Minister King and George McIlraith, M.P., urging the government of Canada not to hurry Japanese Canadians into their decisions on returning to Japan on Dec. 3. The movement to send the petition was initiated by the Stewarton Women's Missionary Society.

Servicemen's Xmas Fund

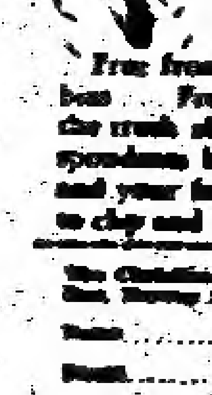
The Toronto Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy acknowledges the donations and support from the following people for contributions to the Nisei Serviceman's Xmas Fund.

TORONTO, Ont. — Mr. and Mrs. J. Maeda $2, H. Nobuto $1, Jack Kitasaka $1, T. Toyota 50c, Aki Koyama $2, T. Yamamura $1, R. Okihara $1, C. Shimano $1, Mr. and Mrs. Iomoto $1, Lolly Kiyonaka $1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miyasaki 50c, Roy Kumagai $1, Mr. and Mrs. Tokichi Oni $1, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nobuska $1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Yamanaka $1, Dick Yamanaka $1, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hacino $1, Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Makawa $1, Mat Matsui $1.

Nori Yamanaka and Kana Tanaka $5, Mary Hamagaki $1, Satsuki Ikemura $1, Dr. H. Wilkinson $2, Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Nishi $1, Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Uchimura $1, Dick Maeda $1, Messrs. Hayashi and Hamagami $1, Mrs. Mori 50c, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murakami $1, Mrs. Etsuko Okawara $1, Tadashi Sawada 50c, Mr. and Mrs. Terry Tsuji $1, Mr. and Mrs. Mas Izumi $1, Mr. and Mrs. Terry Yoshi $1, Yone Matsui $1, Mrs. F. Matsumoto $1, Mr. and Mrs. Genjiro Mori $1, Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Nozaki $[illegible].

Sam and Tak Yamada $1, Fred Sasaki $1, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sasaki $1, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshi Kishimoto $1, Shizu Hashimoto $1, Peter and Stephen Yamada $2, Mr. and Mrs. [[illegible]] $1, Mr. and Mrs. C. Yakura $1, Mr. and Mrs. Don Washimoto $[illegible], [[illegible]] $2, Martha Yamazaki 75c, Yaeko Okabe $1, Kazuko [[illegible]] $2, Roy K. Shimizu $2, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kuroyama $[illegible], [[illegible]]

[[illegible]]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News Notes Across Canada

JCCD WINDS UP GIFT FUND DRIVE

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto JCCD will wind up their campaign for Servicemen's Christmas Gift Fund on Dec. 8.

The canvassers have reported gratifying results from the drive and extend their thanks to all the contributors for their cooperation and donations.

Although the drive closes this week-end, late donations will be welcomed.

G. Sasaki Re-elected To Head Maniseis

WINNIPEG, Man.—George Sasaki was re-elected to head the Maniseis for another term at the election meeting held on Dec. 2 at the Manor Hall.

Mrs. Thelma Scambler will be asked to act as honorary president.

Others on the executive are: Ty Minamide, vice-president; Molly Eata, English secretary; Sam Hirayama, Japanese secretary; Massey Kanda, treasurer; Fred Eata, Emy Nishioka, auditors.

Program conveners are: Elsie Sasaki, chairman; Rosa Takatsu, Fred Eata, Sam Tanaki, George Ujiro, Jack Goto.

Miss Yoshio Hikida will again be in charge of the "Manisei Review," monthly publication. Emy Nishioka, assistant editor; Tosh Sugimoto, art editor; George Sasaki, circulation manager.

Advisers are: A. Hirayama, S. Sato and K. Oyama.

BIRTHS

VERNON, B.C.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kunaoka became the proud parents of a baby girl, Kathleen Fumiye, recently.

RAYMOND, Alta.—A baby girl—Naomi—was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kiichi Komayashi, of this city, on Oct. 23.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Taguchi, of this city, welcomed an addition to the family, a baby boy—born on Nov. 28 at the St. Joseph Hospital.

ST. PIERRE, Man.—A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakasaka at the St. Boniface Hospital on Nov. 27.

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KELOWNA YJCA

By H. K.

KELOWNA, B.C.—The Kelowna Young Japanese Canadian Association held its annual general meeting, election and banquet on Nov. 25. There was much good humor and fun despite the amount of business dealt with.

The following were elected to office: Tosh Yamaoka, president; Tom Tomiye, chairman; Chie Nishidera, vice-president; Ichiro Yamamoto, secretary; Hiz Kinoshita, treasurer; Sal Koga, sports representative; Aya Nishi, Chioko Nakayama, assistants; Jim Kitaura, social convener; Etsuko Kinoshita, assistant; Hiko Kinoshita, corresponding secretary.

The executive will start the next term with a new set of record books donated by members from the Coast who were forced to leave Kelowna recently. The Association extends its thanks and appreciation for this useful gift and thoughtfulness of those members.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Goji Suzuki was elected president of the Sophy-Ed Club at an election meeting held recently.

Others on the executive are: Sachi Takimoto, vice-president; Fumi Deshima, secretary; Bob Miyasaka, treasurer; Jack Takayesu, social convener; Ken Kuwahara, sports convener; Harold Takayesu, Jean Shintani, membership convener; Kay Sada, publications.

FOR Urges Impartial Review for Repats

TORONTO, Ont.—A review by an impartial tribunal of Japanese Canadians who signed for repatriation but who revoked it and expressed their desire to remain in Canada, was urged by Albert G. Watson, national secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in a wire to the prime minister recently.

Hamilton Nisei Wins High Scholar Honor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Winning signal honors at the Westdale High School here was Raymond Moriyama, formerly of Slocan, B.C., who was presented with an award for highest average in grade nine subjects for the past year at an award presentation ceremony recently.

THE NEW CANADIAN gratefully acknowledges the very generous donations from the following:

Mr. A. S. Kamino, of Humber Bay, Ont. An anonymous contributor from Toronto, Ont. Mrs. S. Okazaki, of Toronto, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. Mr. Tokue Kameoka, of Toronto. Mr. K. Mayeda, of Taber, Alta. Mrs. Y. Yamamoto, of Montreal, P.Q., and Mr. Gunji Uyehara, of Edmonton, Alta.

Press Clippings

Victoria Fishermen Want Exclusion

VICTORIA, B.C.—At the annual directors meeting of the Kyuquot Trollers' Co-operative Association, J. A. Sim, president declared that fishermen did not want Japanese returned to the coast.

It was disclosed that approximately 1,500,000 lbs. of fish, including 500,000 lbs. of salmon, were landed by 530 members of the Association.

Old Japanese School At Cumberland Burned

CUMBERLAND, B.C.—As a climax to the Cumberland High school students' Hallowe'en hard time dance, the students set fire to the old Japanese language school, recently. The flames lit up the whole town, it was reported.

Immediate Repatriation Urged by Primrose Club

VANCOUVER, B.C.—No further time should be lost in repatriation to Japan of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada, the Primrose Club decided at its recent annual meeting, the Vancouver Province reported.

Hope-Princeton Work Started

HOPE, B.C.—The long-awaited work on the Hope-Princeton highway started this week with two power shovels and 50 men. Operations were opened four miles out of Hope.

Evacuees were formerly engaged in road work on this project before they were transferred to the Thunder River camp.

Relocee Record

The following is the detailed list of relocees who left B.C. centres to resettle east of the Rockies during the month of October.

HAMILTON, Ont.

Takayuki Kinnamoto, Mitsuo Yamada, Taylor Lake; Tadashi Noda, Greenwood; Fujiko Suzuki, Yukuno Ishibashi, Kumagoro Ishibashi, Arthur Tadashi Ito, New Denver.

SUMMERVILLE HOSTEL, Ont.

Masanobu and Masao Tsunokawa, Greenwood; Kazuichi Naito and one child, Mariko Marie; Haruko and Mamoru Shintani and three children, New Denver.

TORONTO, Ont.

Taketoshi Sakamoto, Golden; Fumiye Kitamura, Minto Mines; Shizu Shigeyoshi, Kelowna; Okiku Koyanagi, Lemon Creek; Frank Yoshitaka and Miyuki Hatanaka, Keiko Tsushima, New Denver.

OTHER ONTARIO CENTRES

BRANTFORD—Megumi Kai, Vernon; BEAMSVILLE—Hatsumi Shigeyoshi; CLARKSON—Kohei and Masa Nokai and one child, Greenwood; KINGSTON—Tsuneo and Fusa Ishimura and one child, Greenwood; KING—Fumiko and Haso Orida and one child, New Denver; DRYDEN—Mamoru Roy Yoshida, New Denver; ORIOLE—Terry Teruko Hidaka, New Denver.

THREE HILLS, Alta.

Mrs. Tayo Migita, Revelstoke; Ikuye Uchida, New Denver.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Shoji Nakashima, North Bend; Shigeru Kishino, Minto Mines; Kino Nobu Sakamoto, Mrs. Kiyo Miki, Greenwood; Kingo and Umekichi Sakamoto, Westbridge, Greenwood; Tomoko Ito, New Denver.

Indomitable "Ham" Hamakawa

By M.T.

Written in tribute to "Ham" and for the perusal of all who feel that the world is using them ill.

LAST WEEK there passed away a boy who was known to practically every Japanese T.B. case in Canada.

"Ham" Takashi Hamakawa, 28-year-old, passed away at the St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital in Vancouver. The reason he was known so well is that Ham had been ill for eleven years. The eleven years were spent on his back at the St. Joseph's Hospital trying to cure a T.B. spine.

He was only 15 when he had to climb on and lie down on the canvas sheet from which he never moved. He could not get up nor sit up. In his eleven years all he was able to do was move his arms. Eleven years of staring at the same ceiling, eleven years of fighting, waiting and pain—that was Ham's lot.

Ham was a fighter, he fought all the way. What were his feelings when others came, then got well and departed? He suffered in silence. Oh, he complained, he crabbed, he was human. He cursed back at the fates which had cursed him with disease, he swore, for he was human. He cried bitter tears many a time, he was human. He had his ups and downs of spirit and flesh. But while his bones refused to heal, while open sores developed, while his flesh wasted and atrophied, Ham fought on, and lived. He studied radio, he studied Japanese, he studied French; he was an omnivorous reader and he taught himself. His body was frail but his mind, keen and strong. When others became despondent over their disease, Ham cheered them and looking at Ham, they were shamed out of their minor ills.

Once when his flesh faltered, the Catholic sisters suggested that he be baptized for he was fast fading. "No," he exclaimed, "the idea of such a thing." He did not believe, he could not hypocritically accept a faith he did not feel. He waved them away and kept living. The Sisters were good to him. They recognized his honesty and they were kind to their old veteran who kept fighting on.

When all the Japanese left Vancouver, Ham was left behind, too ill to be moved. But he was not forgotten. The patients at the New Denver San remembered him and talked of his long fight. They sent him Christmas gifts and whenever Miss Boyd, the matron of the New Denver San, went to Vancouver, she brought back a message from the indomitable Ham.

But last week the grim forces of disease finally overcame him, and Ham is gone.

He will be remembered. He cannot be forgotten.

"In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced nor cried aloud.

"Under the bludgeonings of chance my head is bloody but unbowed."

Ham lived those words of Henley for eleven years of travail and pain. And when Ham passed beyond the pale, surely the disease-wracked Henley was there to meet him, and perhaps Browning and the Vitriolic Voltaire.

If there be a just God, Ham has entered his Valhalla.

Rabbi Raps Fascist Tendencies in Treatment of Japanese Canadians

TORONTO, Ont.—The official treatment of Japanese Canadians is bordering on Nazi ideals and jeopardizing the victories won abroad, Rabbi A. L. Feinberg declared in Holy Blossom Temple on Sunday, Dec. 2.

He declared that even a well-intentioned order-in-council can be infected by the subtle and unregenerate Nazi spirit, The Toronto Star reported.

Stating that Nazi race superiority complex is being applied to the treatment of Japanese Canadians, he declared:

"A wrong idea does not become right because it hurts immigrants from enemy territory. . . . No nation should espouse racialism under any circumstance."

Political and moral rights of Japanese Canadians are denied them when their disloyalty is assumed in advance by governmental agencies, he said.

Discrimination against any minority would set a dangerous precedent. Japanese Canadians are not accountable for crimes of the national leaders or population of Japan, in law or morality, he said.

"Japanese Canadians are no less victims of their homeland's brutality than the Hong Kong prisoners-of-war. Punishment inflicted on the innocent will not erase the suffering of our soldiers in Japanese horror camps: a second wrong, however small in comparison, will not balance off the first one."

Personal Notes From Far and Near

URANO—TOKUYASU

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—The Picture Butte Buddhist Church was the scene as Masako Violet, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Tokuyasu, of Picture Butte, formerly of Whonnock, B.C., became the bride of Mr. Shigetoshi Urano, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Urano, of Picture Butte, formerly of New Westminster, B.C., on Nov. 12. Rev. Kawamura was in charge of the service.

ONO—MATSUBUCHI

MONTREAL, P.Q.—A wedding of wide interest took place when Miss Fumiko Matsubuchi exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Toshio Ono at the Calvary Church on Dec. 1. Rev. Dr. John officiated.

KUMABE—SATO

ROSEBERRY, B.C.—[illegible] riage took place of Miss [illegible] ond daughter of [illegible] Sato, of Slocan, who [illegible] in holy matrimony with [illegible] Yuki Kumabe, eldest son [illegible] and Mrs. Jinzo Kumabe [illegible] bery, on Nov. 25, at the [illegible] Hall. Rev. S. Asaka officiated.

OBITUARY

MATSUNOSUKE KOMORI

LILLOOET, B.C.—The death is reported of Matsunosuke Komori who passed away at the [illegible] Hospital on Nov. 12. Funeral services were held in the Lillooet [illegible] Hall on Nov. 15.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

Subscriptions for Christmas Greeting space in the special holiday issue of The New Canadian will close on December [illegible]. Make it a point to send in your greetings immediately. [illegible] $7.50

NAME

ADDRESS